STAGE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

THE SOUTH JAMAICA URBAN RENEWAL AREA SITE

Borourgh of Queens. Queens Coungy, New York

CEQR Number: HPD-90-125Q

Prepared For:

The City of New York
Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Prepared By:

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants
726 Carroll Street
Brooklyn, New York 11215

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B 10139 L 11, 13, 26

B 10169 L 8, 23, 94

1B.1 INTRODUCTION

Field Testing

On April 28 and May 6, 2001 City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a field reconnaissance level archaeological survey of the *South Jamaica Urban Renewall Site,* located within the South Jamaica section of the Borough of Queens, Queens County, New York.

Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, Gail T. Guillet, Beth Murphy, Ibis Guzman, Nikki Brien, and Jeff Sheehan carried out archaeological fieldwork. James Kennedy completed surveying and mapping of the site. Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, Principal Investigator, completed preparation of the final report. James Kennedy completed on-site surveying and computer generation of the the Field Reconnaissance Maps. Gail T. Guillet completed preparation of trench test excavation records, shovel test records and photographs.

1B.2 PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND SITE HISTORY

The project area consists of six city lots located within two blocks in South Jamaica. (Figs. 1, 2 & 3) The first is Block 10139, which is bounded on the east by Union Hall Street, on the north by 107th Avenue (formerly Atlantic Street), on the west by 160th Street (formerly Washington Street), and on the east by 108th Avenue (formerly Cumberland Avenue). The three lots located on Block 10139 are designated Lot 11, 13 and 26. The second is Block 10169, which is an irregularly shaped block boundedon the east by 166th Street (a portion of which was formerly known as Carmen Place), north by 107th Avenue (formerly Atlantic Street), on the west by 165th Street (formerly Highview Avenue) and on the south by 108th Avenue (formerly Cumberland Avenue). The lots on Block 10169 that are the subject of this 1B Field Reconnaissance study are Lot 23, which spans the block between 165th and 166th Street, Lot 8 which fronts 165th Street, and Lot 94, which fronts 166th Street (but formerly fronted Carmen Place).

Review of History of Project Area

In April 1995 an Archaeological Documentary Study for the South Jamaica Urban Revewal Area (CEQR No. HPD-90-1250) identified these six city blocks as potentially sensitive for late 19th and /or early 20th century historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources. Based on research done by Arnold Pickman, both the occupants and the use history of these lots have been identifed. (Fig.2) The potential cultural materials and features that would be expected to remain extant

on these lots are privies, cisterns, wells, building foundations and possible prehistoric artifacts or features. The findings indicate that all of the lots contained houses prior to the time that water was available on the streets. In the case of Block 10139 sewers had been installed, but it is the conclusion of the documentary study that without water to flush the water closets the sewers would have been non-functioning. It was therefore assumed that each of the lots on Block 10139 had privies. Although it is not specified in the the documentary study, it is also probable that each of the lots on Block 10139 had at least one outbuilding, either a bar/stable, dating to the late 19th or early 20th century, or a 20th century cinder block garage. In the case of Block 10169, neither water nor sewer was available until 1926, making it likely that each lot had a privy and/or cesspool. As is the case with Block.10139, the presence of cisterns and/or wells is possible. Each of the lots had a late 19th/early 20th century outbuilding (i.e. barn/stable) and/or a 20thcentury garage.

Recovery of deposits from the types of features identified above allow us to examine a number of issues surrounding the occupation of the newly developed South Jamaica sudivisions at the end of the 19th and early years of the 20th century, including intrasite comparisons reflecting the material culture similarities and differences among the working class, multi-ethnic occupants of this area over an approximately 25 year period at the turn of the last century, as well as comparisons with the results of research on similar new subdivision communities established during this period in other parts of New York City (Pickman, 1995:53). In addition, more specific research questions designed to provide information concerning life in this neighborhood of Queens, which was ethnically mixed, though principally native born or of European descent, during the last quarter of the 19th and first quarter of the 20th century, can also be addressed. These research questions fall into the categories of ethnicity, occupation and trade networks, economic status of the working class population, buying patterns of the working class neighborhood, dietary profile, hygiene, and religion. For this reason, recovering the material culture of the inhabitants of the project area presents great potential to add to our understanding of these people, in this neighborhood, at this time in New York City history.

Although the project area has no identified prehistoric sites, the presence of a stream that formerly flowed across Block 10169 suggested that undisturbed portions of each of the lots within that block may have had the potential to yield prehistoric cultural materials. These sites, when encountered, are evaluated in the framework of the
following questions:

1) What activities and functions were undertaken at the site?

2) Is more than one occupational episode represented at the site?

3) To what chronological period or periods may the prehistoric components a the site be assigned?

4) How do the types of features, if any, and their contents compare with those of other recorded sites in the region?

5) What is the complete range of stone tool related behavior represented?

6) What was the source of the lithic material?

As development rapidly destroyed the archaeological record of Long Island's earliest inhabitants, each site encountered and studied becomes increasingly important. These historic and prehistoric research frameworks outlined above, formed the basis for the 1B Field Reconnaissance Survey.

1B.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE PROJECT AREA

In terms of its prehistory, the project area lies within the larger prehistoric archaeological zone identified as Prehistoric New England. The area is routinely divided for study into major river drainages, as these waterways and their associated lands comprised the geophysical and political boundaries recognized by the indigenous groups themselves. Along with distinct waterways such as the Hudson, the Connecticut and the Housatonic, large inland and peninsular areas such as Long Island and Cape Cod are treated as discrete environmental units (Snow 1980:5). The majority of prehistoric New England is generally treated as a single physiographic unit. Only Long Island, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod are identified as being northern expressions of the coastal plain that broadens and dominates the landscape to the south (Snow 1980:6).

The entire land surface of Prehistoric New England, including Long Island, was covered by the Wisconsin glaciation that receded only 12 to 10,000 years ago. Long Island is the terminal moraine of the Wisconsin glacial event, consequently the soils of Long Island are a direct result of this glacial episode, being dominated by deep, strongly acid soils that have developed in unconsolidated sand and clay (Snow 1980:6). The soils of the *South Jamaica Urban Renewal Area Site* are classic glacial deposits, associated with the Harbor Hill terminal moraine just to the south that is the maximum line of advance of the second glaciation episode on Long Island.

Man's presence in the area of Long Island is well documented from the Paleoindian Period up to the present, with modern Native American populations still established on the eastern part of the island. In addition to numerous early

sites in greater Queens (see Figs. 4, 5 & 6) Pickman focuses on the possible existence of a village near the project area. As quoted by Pickman, Bolton states: "their village was near the Beaver pond which once existed at the intersection of the Rockaway Road and South Street. From the pond a 'beaver path' led to the lodges. The exact location of the later has not been recorded, but it would seem likely to have been at the intersection of the important paths which met at Flushing Avenue and Fulton Street (i.e. the present Jamaica Avenue)." Pickman interprets this location to be ca. 2000 feet north of the study area. Based on this evaluation it is clear that the lots situated near the historic stream beds, lots 94, 23 and 8 are located in an area that would be considered to have some potential to yield prehistoric cultural remains.

The documentary study for the South Jamaica URA indicates that each of the lots has the potential to contain cultural resources that may be substantially undisturbed. As noted above, these may take the form of privies, cisterns, wells, outbuildings and, in the case of Block 10169, prehistoric sites associated with the stream that formerly flowed along the rear boundary of lot 8 and Lot 94. To locate these resources, should they be present, a large percentage of the ground on each lot was examined. The testing strategy designed for this investigation is presented below.

1B.4 TESTING STRATEGY

Based on a careful review of the Pickman Documentary Study and a field reconnaissance visit to the site, a testing strategy was developed to thoroughly examine each of the lots to:

1) locate privies, usually stone or brick lined and located in the rear corner of the lot, and test the extent of their deposits if present;

2) locate cisterns, usually circular brick structures located approximately 2 feet behind the rear foundations of the houses, and determine the nature of any deposits should they be present;

3) test for the presence of wells, usually stone lined and located away from the privy sites;

4) locate and test deposits associated with late 19th/early 20th century barns or stables and/or early 20th century garages;

5) and, test for prehistoric cultural resources on the lots of Block 10169.

1B.5 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Field methodology for the *South Jamaica Renewal Area Site* consisted of several stages of investigation. These included:

1. A walkover and visual inspection of the area to assess the condition of the site, to evaluate nearby buildings still extant from earlier periods and to assess degree of disturbance on the site. This included using topographical maps and other materials presented in the Stage 1A report. The entire project area was examined for refuse pits and sheet deposits. Of particular concern was accurately assessing dumping episodes and the nature and depth of the overburden on each lot. On Block 10169 the surface of the ground was examined for evidence of the former stream bed in an attempt to isolate the highest probability loci for prehistoric cultural resources.

2. The controlled mechanical excavation of thirteen trenches five feet wide and ranging from six to eight feet deep; three on Lots 11 and 13 (contiguous lots), three on Lot 26, two on Lot 23, two on lot 94, and three on Lot 8.

3. The excavation of shovel test pits located along a fine10' grid on Lots 23 and 94 for the purpose of locating any prehistoric site that might still be extant.

4. Cleaning, measuring, photographing and drawing all features exposed through the combination of mechanical and hand excavation employed in testing.

5. Photographic documentation of the overall site.

Because of the readily available information on the historic location of structures on these six lots, it was not difficult to focus the testing on areas of highest potential. However, before backhoe excavation could commence, each lot was carefully evaluated in terms of the depth and nature of the overburden, if any, and conclusions were drawn as to the depth of the historic land surface. Once this benchmark was established, the necessary depth of testing trenches could be established.

Trenches to be excavated by the backhoe were located based on data provided by historic maps included in the Pickman Documentary Study. Trench loci were first carefully measured and laid out with pins and flagging tape. The backhoe operator was instructed to first remove the tarmac when present, then proceed in one-foot levels to a depth of approximately six feet to assure that any and all features would be revealed in the test trench.

When features were encountered, mechanical excavation was halted, and archaeologists uncovered the features with shovels, trowels and brooms. Soils were passed through a 0.25-inch steel mesh screen and any materials remaining in the screens were carefully examined for historic or prehistoric

artifacts. Had items been recovered they would have been assigned to the stratum from which they were obtained.

On lots 94 and 23, areas judged to have a high probability for prehistoric cultural resources were shovel tested. As with backhoe sediments, soils were passed through a 0.25 inch steel mesh screen and any materials remaining in the screens were carefully examined for historic or prehistoric artifacts. Had items been recovered they would have been assigned to the stratum from which they were obtained.

1B.6 FIELD RESULTS

LOTS 11 and 13

The first two lots investigated were 11 and 13, studied as a single unit, since the lots are contiguous. (See Field Reconnaissance Map 1) In their current state, these two lots are substantially elevated above those that abut on either side. The surface has clearly been built up by the addition of substantial deposits ofnoverburden. (See Photo 1) The initial task, therefore, was to establish how deep the overburden was and to identify the historic land surface. This was accomplished by measuring the elevation of 11 and 13 and comparing this elevation with that of the lots on all sides. These lots have retained their historic elevation at street level. Measurements established the overburden at its deepest point to be 4.5 feet above historic surface surface. This deepest deposit ran the length of the northern border of Lot 11. The depth of overburden across the rest of the site ranged from 33" to 4.5'. These depths were later confirmed when the stratigraphy was revealed through mechanical trenching.

In preparation for the mechanical portion of trench excavation, as noted above, the exact outline of the trench was carefully delineated as a guide for the backhoe operator. Before beginning the excavation, time was taken to thoroughly explain to the backhoe operator the nature of the excavation, the type of features believed to be present, and the anticipated level and character of the features. In this way the chance of losing data through errors such as removing too deep an arbitrary level was minimized.

The first trench on lots 11 and 13 was located immediately to the rear of the row houses as indicated in early historical records. The trench was placed here with the intention of maximizing the chance of encountering cisterns, which are known to be commonly located directly behind the historic houses. Knowing that the overburden ranged in depth to 4.5', the first several feet of debris was removed rapidly. The overburden consisted primarily of construction debris with brick and wood inclusions. Once a depth of three feet below surface was reached, the

backhoe operator was instructed to proceed with care, removing the sediments in one-foot levels. The principal investigator and field crew observed the operation and inspected the soils as they were removed. Because of the depth of the overburden, this initial trench was excavated to depths ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the northern boundary of Lot 13, midway along the trench, an asphalt feature, probably a buried section of driveway was encountered. (See Photo 2) This occurred at 33" below surface, and was broken and fragmented. As the excavation proceeded, only sediments containing debris were encountered. Noted in the soils were beams ricks, concrete, plastic, metal, and fencing. (See Photo 3) Modern rubbish occurred all the way to the bottom of the 10' trench, indicating that the site has been profoundly disturbed and filled with destruction debris. The final dimensions of the finished trench were 60' by 5'. No features, other than

The second trench on Lots 11 and 13 was placed along the rear (southern) boundary of the site where historic privies are most often located. This trench essentially paralleled the first, and was excavated in an identical manner. As the backhoe operator opened the trench, he began to encounter resistence at four feet below surface in the form of a modern concrete footing/foundation structure. This feature, located at approximately 3' below surface, was intact and ran the entire length of Lot 11. This foundation is likely associated with a recent garage building. Had any historic features such as a privy been present on this lot, it would have been destroyed by the construction of this modern foundation. As the trench continued south along the rear boundary of Lot 13, a similar profile of non-stratified destruction debris emerged, persisting to a depth of 8-10 feet. The final dimensions of the finished trench were 60' by 5'. No features of any kind, other than the modern foundation, were encountered.

The final trench excavated on Lots 11 and 13 was placed east-west between Trench 1 and Trench 2 and set back five feet from the southern boundary of Lot 13. This trench was excavated in an area in which historic maps indicate the presence of an outbuilding, probably a barn/garage structure. The trench was excavated in the same manner as the first two trenches, and like the first two trenches, to a depth of 8', only destruction debris mixed with tires, hubcaps, bottles metal, pipes and plastic fencing were encountered. The final dimensions of the finished trench were 85' by 5'. No evidense of a foundation or any other trace of a structure was present in this trench.

After excavating three trenches in those loci identified as containing the highest potential for archaeological features, it was determined that both Lots 11 and 13 are profoundly disturbed, with non-stratified destruction debris reaching as deept as 8-10' below surface, well below the depth at which these features would have been encountered. (See Photos 4 - 7)

LOT 26

The second lot tested in the project area, Lot 26, is located on block 10139, south of Lots 11 and 13. Unlike Lots 11 and 13, Lot 26 appears to meet the street at the historic level. (See Photo 8) The rear, or western boundary of the lot, however, is covered in a deep layer of overburden reaching a depth of four feet. (See Photo 9) A total of three trenches was excavated on Lot 26, focused on the identification of cistern and privy features as well as the location of a historic outbuilding. The first trench was located along the back of the historic house identified in the Pickard 1A. Excavation proceeded using the same methodology as on Lots 11 and 13, and at 2'7" below surface the backhoe encountered resistence. At this point, the field crew entered the trench, and using shovels and trowels, uncovered a brick feature approximately 12" wide perpendicular to the house foundation. (See Photo 12) Upon close examination, this brick feature was identified as a recent wall/foundation associated with modern water pipe. No artifacts of any kind were noted at or near this broken section of modern brick wall. The final dimensions of this trench were 5' by 35' A second trench was laid out perpendicular to the first, and set back five feet from the roadside boundary (east) of the lot and five fee from the southern boundary of the lot. The purpose of this trench was to identify any remains of a historic outbuilding identifed in the Pickman 1A. (See Photo 10) This second trench was escavated to a depth of 5-6' and produced sediments very similar to those in the first trench. At approximately 20' behind the rear of the historic house, the backhoe begain to encounter very pulverized bits of burned timber and a scattering of burned brick. (See Photo 11) This destruction lens was relatively small, amounting to no more than a pocket of debris, however it coincides with the approximate location of the historic out building. This section of the trench was excavated with great care, however the destruction lens ended at the relatively shallow depth of 4 feet below surface. If this is indeed all that remains of the outbuilding, it would have been of relatively modest size and probably lacked any kind of substantial foundation. The trench proceed west toward the rear of the lot, but only destruction debris mixed with sandy fill was recovered. The final dimensions of this trench were 5' by 35'. The final trench on Lot 26 was placed along the rear (western) boundary of the lot in an effort to identify any privy features that might have been preserved to the present time. The rear of the lot, unlike the front, was covered to a depth of up to five feet with overburden. Once this overburden of large fraction debris and urban soils was removed, the backhoe encountered only clean, 10yr 5/8 sandy fill. The final dimensions of this trench were 5' by 35'. No intact features were encountered on Lot 26. It is possible that the small pocket of burned timbers a brick located in Trench #2 may be what remains of the historic outbuilding, however the jumbled and disturbed nature of this debris does not allow for a definitive conclusion.

LOT 94

Once the Lots on Block 10139 had been thoroughly tested, attention turned to Block 10169 containing Lots 94, 8 and 23. The testing strategy in this area was tempered by the knowledge that the small stream that once ran through these lots

indicated the potential, albeit slight, for important prehistoric remains. Lot 94 is an irregularly shaped parcel due to the fact that its western boundary was historically delineated by the path of the small stream. Testing on the lot was initially complicated by the fact that the lot boundaries as indicated on the project map were not current, and failed to reflect the fact that the neighbor to the north had bought a parcel from the city. Once the current lot boundaries were established, testing proceeded as planned. A total of two trenches was excavated on Lot 94, the first to locate and identify the foundation of the historic house and the second to remove the overburden above the natural soil layers adjascent to the area of the historic stream. In addition, a series of shovel tests was excavated with the goal of encountering all possible loci where prehistoric cultural material might be recovered. Although auguring had been proposed for this testing, it was decided that the more careful and precise shovel testing would provide a better set of results on this particular site. Before testing could begin, the site was carefully evaluated for the presence, depth and composition of overburden. Both Lots 94 and 8, which join at rear boundaries, maintained historic elevations, with no evidense for deep overburden or dumping episodes.

Trench #1 was placed along the entire span of Lot 94 behind the rear foundation of the historic house in an attempt to locate any cistern, well or privy features. The initial trench, begun at the southern border of the lot, yielded four feet of very disturbed soils underlain by clean sand. As the backhoe operator proceeded the disturbed soils began to include a larger fraction of destruction debris such as bricks and timbers. At 35' north in the trench, a large section of fieldstone and mortar foundation was encountered perpendicular to the trench. (See Photo15) This proved to be a loose chunk of foundation that was probably deposited when the house was demolished. Heavy destruction debris continued in the trench for a total of about 20', at which point the trench resumed the stratigraphic profile exhibted in the first 20' of excavation. No features of any kind, other than the non-stratified loose section of foundation and destruction debris, were identified in this test trench. The final dimensions of the trench were 5' by 95'. In addition to trenching, the testing plan included a tight 10' interval grid of shovel tests. (See Photo 13) A total of ten transects was laid out across the site. The first shovel test, located on Transect One, served as a stratigraphic control. This test was excavated to the limit of manual capacity, and reached a depth of 28". All soils recovered were disturbed urban fill soils. The remaining three shovel tests on this transect yielded identical disturbed soils. Shovel tests west of the house trench were abandoned, as they blanketed an area on which a recent outbuilding had been destroyed, and where the soils were profoundly disturbed. (See Photo 14) Shovel tests on Transects 2-9 yielded either disturbed urban soils or the packed destruction debris from the demolition episode associated with the historic house. The entire Lot was judged to be profoundly disturbed. Since Lot 94 abuts the location of the historic stream, the area closest to the streambed was tested for prehistoric material. To reach soils that might have remained undisturbed to modern times, a trench was carefully excavated to 36" in depth which served to remove the disturbed overburden. (See Photo 16) In the bottom

of this trench, once sandy soils were reached, a Transect of three shovel tests was excavated to sterile glacial subsoil. The first shovel test along Transect 10 yielded clean sand. The second shovel test yielded a feature that contained modern broken sewer pipe and metal fragments. The third shovel tests yielded clean sand. No prehistoric cultural materials of any kind were recovered.

LOT 8

Lot 8 Abuts lot 94 with a shared rear boundary. This boundary is angled at true north, however this tilts the property line some nine degrees off of the road angle. Lot 8 contained a historic house and outbuilding, and the trenching program was designed to locate cisterns, wells, privies and outbuildings. The first trench was placed east-west along the southern boundary of the lot. The purpose of this trench was to locate a historic barn whose location was not clearly specified. The entire southern border of this lot was disturbed by the construction of a concrete driveway, still visible and intact in parts, however it was hoped that the disturbance was shallow, and that subsurface features might have been retained in situ. (See Photo 17) Once the backhoe operator began to peel back the concrete driveway, it became immediately clear that no original strata remained. Below a three foot layer of destruction debris, the trench revealed only loose, dark yellow-orange sandy fill. (See Photo 18) The finished dimensions of the trench were 5' by 55'. The second trench excavated on Lot 8 was placed behind the rear of the historic house. The sediments encountered were identical to those in the first trench - three feet of mixed urban soils underlain by clean, dark yellow-orange sandy fill. A large chunk of concrete was encountered at the intersection with the driveway. This concrete appears to have been a piece of the driveway, destroyed when the house was demolished. The final dimensions of the trench were 5' by 45'. The final test excavated on Lot 8 was a 6' by 6' by 6' test pit placed midway between the back of the historic house and the rear boundary of the lot. This trench was designed to encounter any traces of a historic outbuilding. Like the other two trenches on Lot 8, this test yielded only very disturbed urban soils, and loose, sandy fill. No subterranean features of any kind were encountered on Lot 8, nor were cultural materials recovered.

LOT 23

The final lot tested was Lot 23, located north of Lots 8 and 94. Although the historic stream does not appear to have run directly through this lot, as it did on 8 and 94, Lot 23's proximity to the stream also indicated some probability for the presence of prehstoric remains. As a result, the testing strategy on this lot was designed with the recovery of both historic and prehistoric resources in mind. As with the other lots, two trenches were excavated on Lot 23, one directly behind the historic house and a second located 40' behind the first where historic records indicated the highest probability for the location of a privy or outbuilding. An initial examination of the lot elevation indicated that no overburden or dumped

debris had been deposited on this lot. The elevation is flush with both the front and rear roads that bracket the lot, and with the lots that form the side boundaries. Trench #1, excavated behind the historic house, immediately began to yield sediments quite unlike those of the other lots tested. As soon as the backhoe broke the surface, the bucket encountered clean, soft dark yellow-orange sand. (See Photo 19) The trench spanned the entire width of the lot and was excavated to a depth of six feet during which time no sediments other than loose, soft sand were encountered. (See Photos 20 & 21) No features or artifacts were noted in this trench, which was clearly excavated in trucked in fill. The final dimensions for Trench #1 were 5' by 45'. The second trench, located 40' behind the first, produced an identical profile to that of Trench #1. The final dimensions for Trench #2 were 5' by 45'. As with the tests on Lot 94, it was decided that rather than auguring, the more precise and accurate shovel tests would be used on Lot 23 in an attempt to locate any prehistoric cultural resources. A total of four transects was excavated on the lot, containing 25 shovel tests. (See Photo 22) One hundred percent of these shovel tests produced the same stratigraphic profile as the trenching - a thin layer of urban soils underlain by loose, dark yellow-orange sandy fill. The eastern boundary of the lot was heavily littered with large debris - abandoned furniture, garbage, lumber and other urban refuse. Shovel tests were attempted in this area once clearance for road construction disturbance was established, however the soils were a concrete like hardpan yielding only non-stratified soil heavily mixed with recent debris. (See Photos 32 and 24) Lot 23 produced no features or cultural material of any kind. This lot is judged to have been filled with trucked in sand after the most recent destruction episode.

1B.7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A walkover reconnaissance was completed on the *South Jamaica Urban Renewal Area Site* located in, South Jamaica, Borough of Queens, New York. After reviewing the Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation completed for the project area by Arnold Pickman, a testing strategy was created for the six discreet lots that make up the project area. The testing strategy focused on the possible presence of historic cisterns, wells, foundations and privies associated with the now destroyed historic houses. In addition, the possibility that prehistoric cultural remains associated with the stream flowing through block10169 might have survived mandated a testing strategy that included prehistory as well.

A total of 13 backhoe trenches was excavated on the six lots in the project area. Three trenches were excavated on the contiguous Lots 11and 13. No historic features associated with the early houses that once stood on these lots were encountered. The backhoe trench did reveal a modern garage foundation and a section of modern asphalt drive, however no privies, cisterns, wells, or historic

structures were noted in the testing. Three trenches were excavated on Lot 26 with similar results to those on Lots 13 and 11. A modern waterpipe and brick feature was identified behind the historic house, however this recent feature was clearly not associated with the original structure. An ephemeral lens of burned timber and brick was encountered approximately where the outbuilding may have stood in historic times, but this deposit was small and not deep, and no intact features were recovered with it. No privies, cisterns, wells or foundations were encountered on Lot 26. Two trenches, and a total of 13 shovel tests were excavated on Lot 94. The destruction debris of the historic house, including large pieces of stone and mortar foundation, was located precisely where the historic maps indicated it would be located. No intact features such as privies or cisterns, however, were encountered. The soils over the entire site were found to be profoundly disturbed, and attempts to locate prehistoric cultural remains were unsuccessful. Had they once been there, in itself unlikely, the disturbed nature of the site would probably have eradicated them in the recent past. Two trenches and a large test pit were excavated on Lot 8. Like Lot 94 that abuts this lot, soils were profoundly disturbed from numerous destruction episodes on the site. Unlike Lot 94, however, trenching encountered a large volume of sandy fill that had been trucked in to this lot. The historic driveway was identified and concrete chunks from this driveway were noted in the fill. The test trench, excavated near the area of the original stream bed, produced deep, non-stratified urban soils mixed with destruction debris. Lot 23 was tested with both trenching and 13 hand excavated shovel tests. In both cases, the site produces a uniform, soft dark yellow-orange sand to six feet below surface in the trenches and present in all shovel tests. This site was subject to filling with trucked in sand after the demolition of the most recent structure.

After completing comprehensive testing of all six lots in the project area, City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants found no evidense of subsurfaced features associated with the historic houses documented in the 1A Literature Review. The use history of these lots indicate that repeated building and demolition episodes have profoundly disturbed the sediments on all six of these lots to a depth that would rule out the survival of cisterns, privies, wells, foundations and any prehistoric cultural remains. It is the conclusion of City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants that no significant archaeological cultural resources have survived to modern times, therefore no further archaeological investigation is recommended on these six lots.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

Transect	STP Number	Depth in Inches	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material Recovered
TR 1	ST 1	0-6		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils gravel & pebbles	NCM
		6-32	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 2	0-10		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		10-20	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 3	0-12		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
	ST 4	0-4		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		4-27	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 5	0-3		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		3-27	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 6	0-15		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
	ST 7	0-15		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM

Transect	STP Number	Depth in Inches	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material Recovered
TR 2	ST 8	0-4		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		2-29	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil gravel & pebbles	NCM
	ST 9	0-7		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		7-25	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 10	0-3		yellowish brown sandy soil gravel & pebbles	NCM
		3-24	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 11	0-4		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		4-32	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 12	0-6		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		6-28	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 13	0-6		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM

Transect	STP Number	Depth in Inches	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material Recovered
TR 3	ST 14	0-11		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		11-32	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 15	0-6		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		6-24	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 16	0-5		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		5-23	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 17	0-3		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
	ST 18	0-11		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		11-19	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 19	0-18		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
TR 4	ST 20			Piles of rubble Not dug	

Transect	STP Number	Depth in Inches	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material Recovered
	ST 21	0-6		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		6-23	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 22	0-7		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
		7-22	10YR5/8	yellowish brown sandy soil	NCM
	ST 23	0-16		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
	ST 24	0-17		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
	ST 25	0-15		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils.	NCM

Transect	STP Number	Depth in Inches	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material Recovered
TR 1	ST 1	0-28		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
	ST 2	0-8		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
	ST 3	0-8		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
	ST 4	0-13		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
TR 2				Disturbed urban soils Filled with modern glass and debris. Not dug	
TR 3	ST 5	0-14		Urban soils Loose disturbed fill soils	NCM
	ST 6	0-7		Disturbed urban soils	NCM
TR 4				Edge of house foundation Profoundly disturbed - Not dug	
TR 5	ST 7	0-14		Location of house foundation Profoundly disturbed soils	
TR 6				Location of house foundation Profoundly disturbed - Not dug	
TR 7				Location of house foundation Profoundly disturbed - Not dug	

				Profoundly disturbed - Not dug	
TR 8	ST 8	0-4		Location of house foundation Profoundly disturbed	Modern construction debris
TR 9	ST 9	0-6		Compact urban soils Disturbed – Could only excavate to 6"	NCM
	ST 10	0-6		Compact urban soils Disturbed	NCM
TR 10	ST 11	0-12		Excavated trench (historic ground surface) – no evidence of stream sediments	NCM
	ST 12			Excavated trench (historic ground surface) – no evidence of stream sediments	Crushed sewer pipe and metal fragments
	ST 13			Excavated trench (historic ground surface) – no evidence of stream sediments	NCM

APPENDIX B

FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

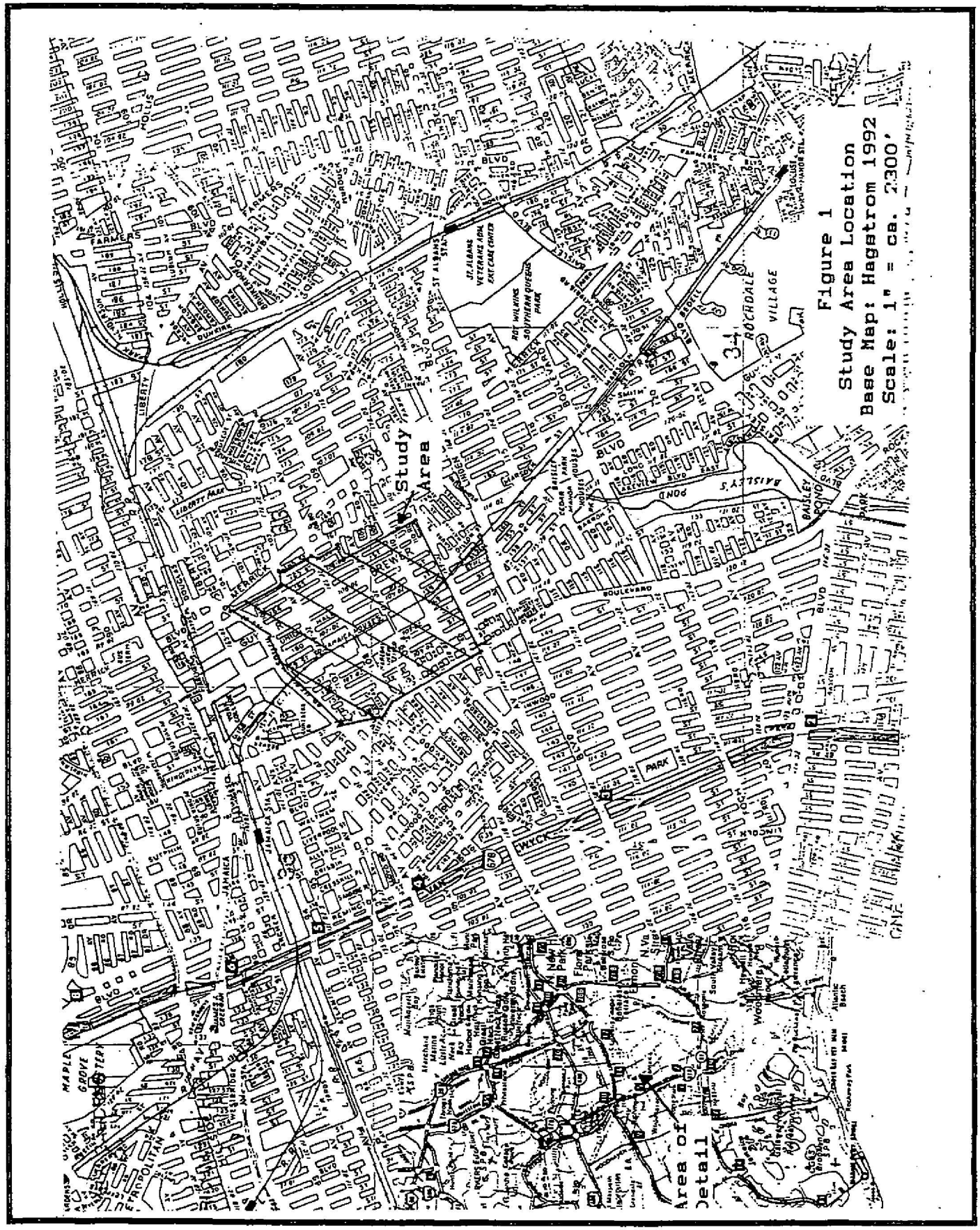


FIGURE 1 - STUDY AREA LOCATION - FROM PICKMAN

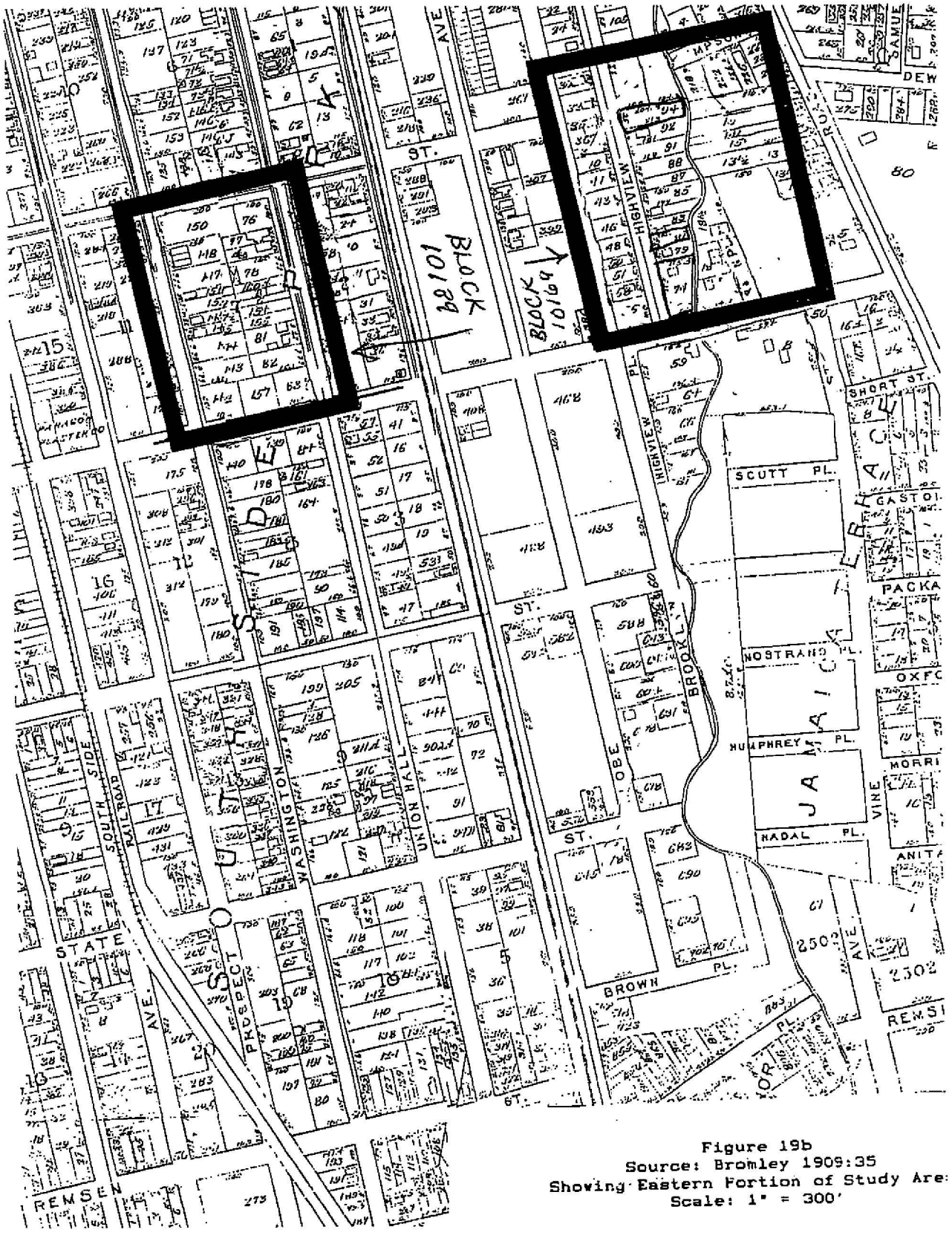


FIGURE 2 - LOCATION OF BLOCKS 10139 AND 10169 FROM PICKMAN

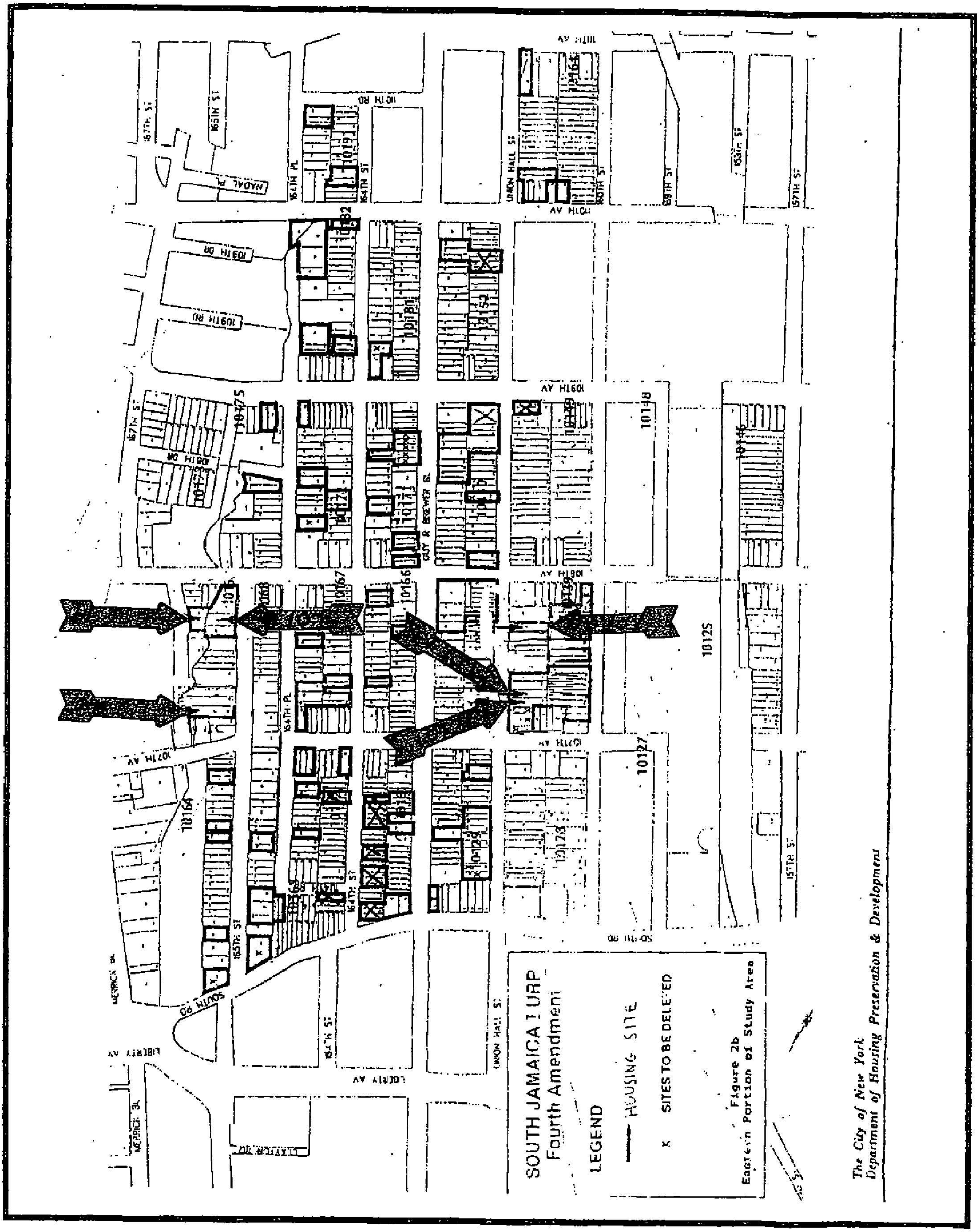
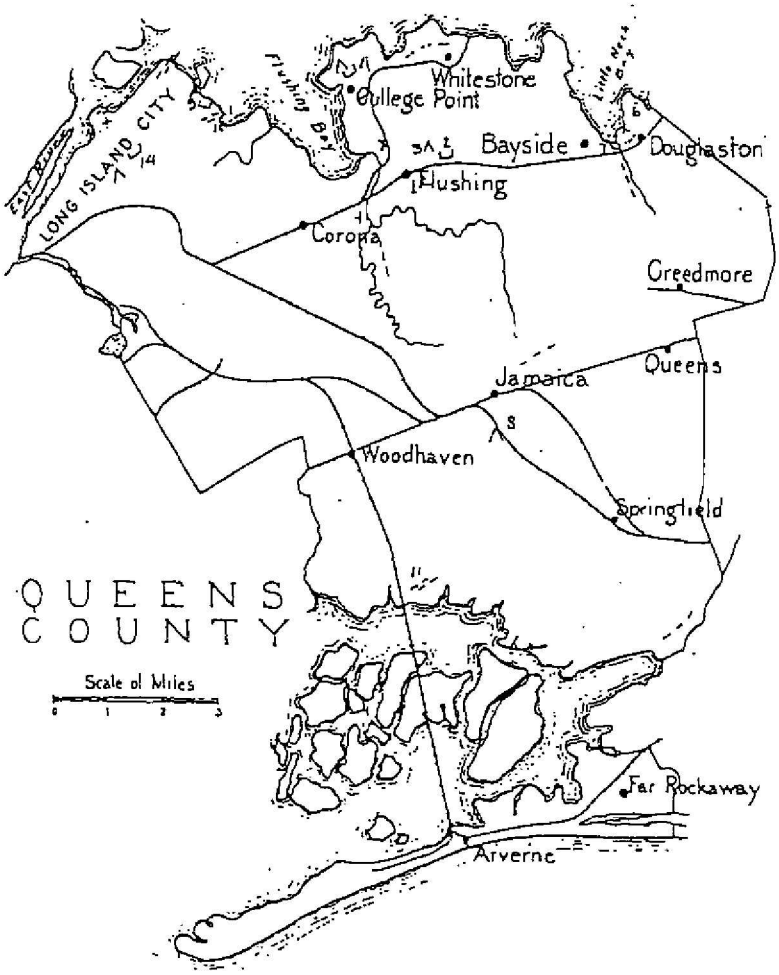


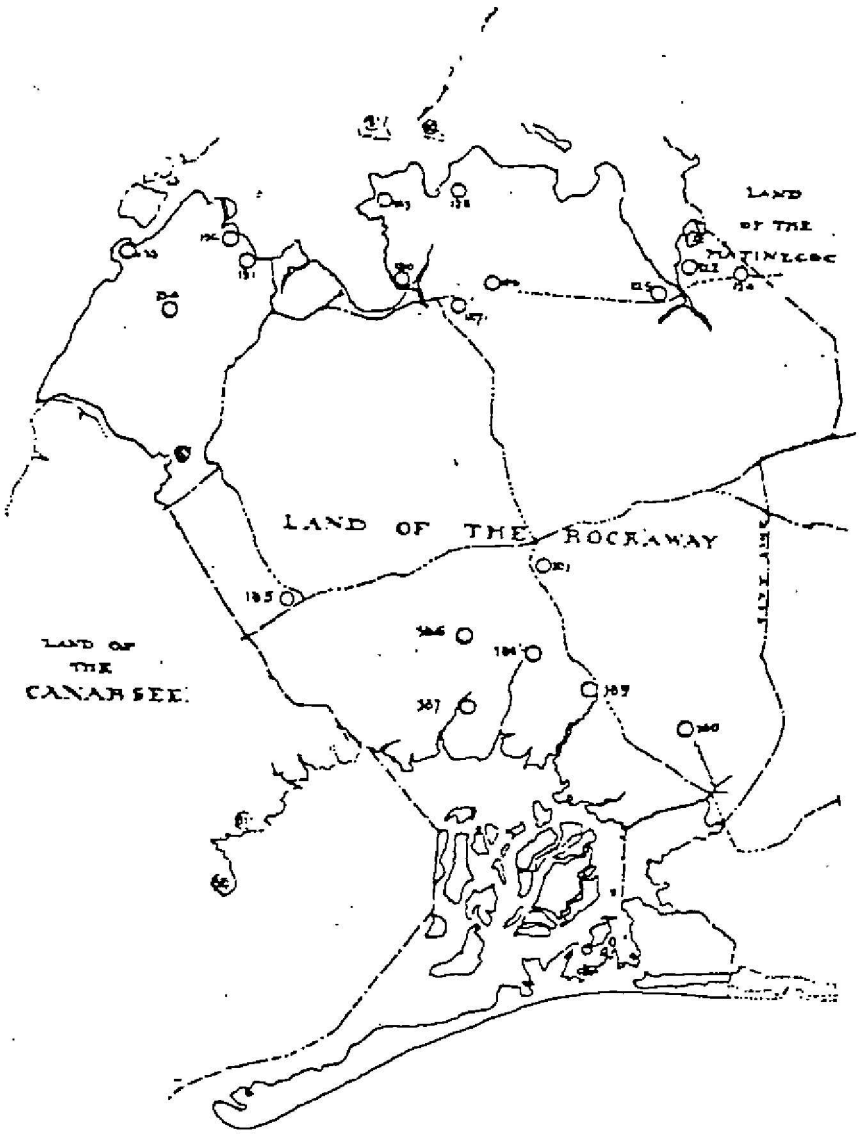
FIGURE 3 - INDIVIDUAL LOT LOCATIONS-FROM PICKMAN



Prehistoric Sites in Queens
Source: Parker (1920: Plate 208)

V Village Site
X Camp Site
U Burial Site
-- Shell Deposits

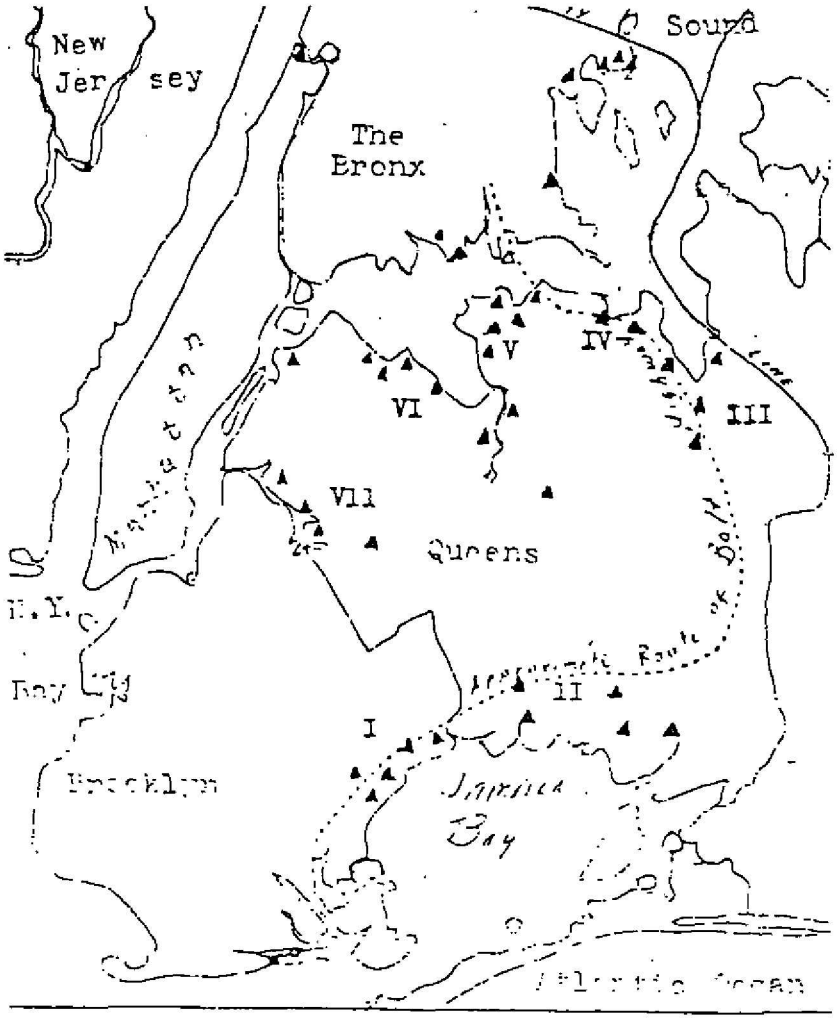
FIGURE 4 - PREHISTORIC SITES IN QUEENS (PARKER) FROM PICKMAN



INDIAN SITES IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Prehistoric Sites in Queens
Source: Bolton (1934:148)

FIGURE 5 - PREHISTORIC SITES IN QUEENS (BOLTON) FROM PICKMAN



INDIAN VILLAGE SITES: Triangles on diagram indicate sites explored by Committee on American Anthropology of the Flushing Historical Society.

Prehistoric Sites in Queens
Source: Solecki (1941)

FIGURE 6- PREHISTORIC SITES IN QUEENS (SOLECKI) FROM PICKMAN

APPENDIX C

MAPS

STAGE 1B FIELD RECONNAISSANCE MAPS

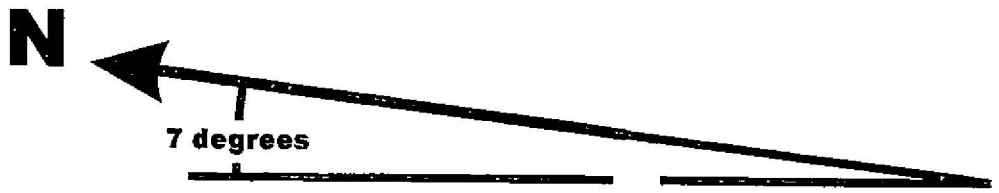
Field Reconnaissance Map: 11 and 13

Field Reconnaissance Map: Lot 26

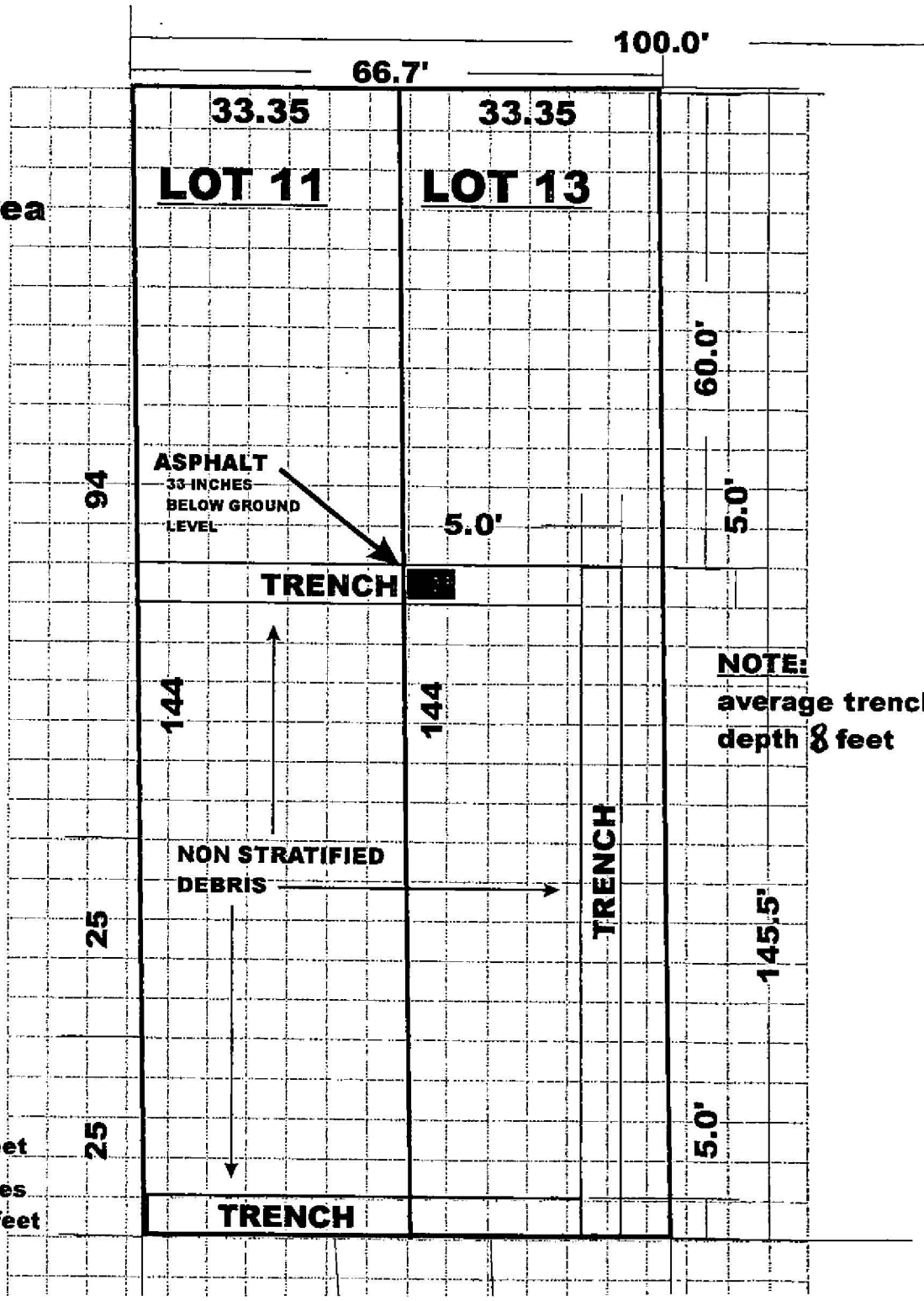
Field Reconnaissance Map: Lot 8 and 94

Field Reconnaissance Map: Lot 23

Field Reconnaissance Survey
South Jamaica Urban Renewal Area. Borough of Queens. Queens County, New York.



South Jamaica
Urban Renewal Area
Block 10139
Lots 11 & 13



Legend:

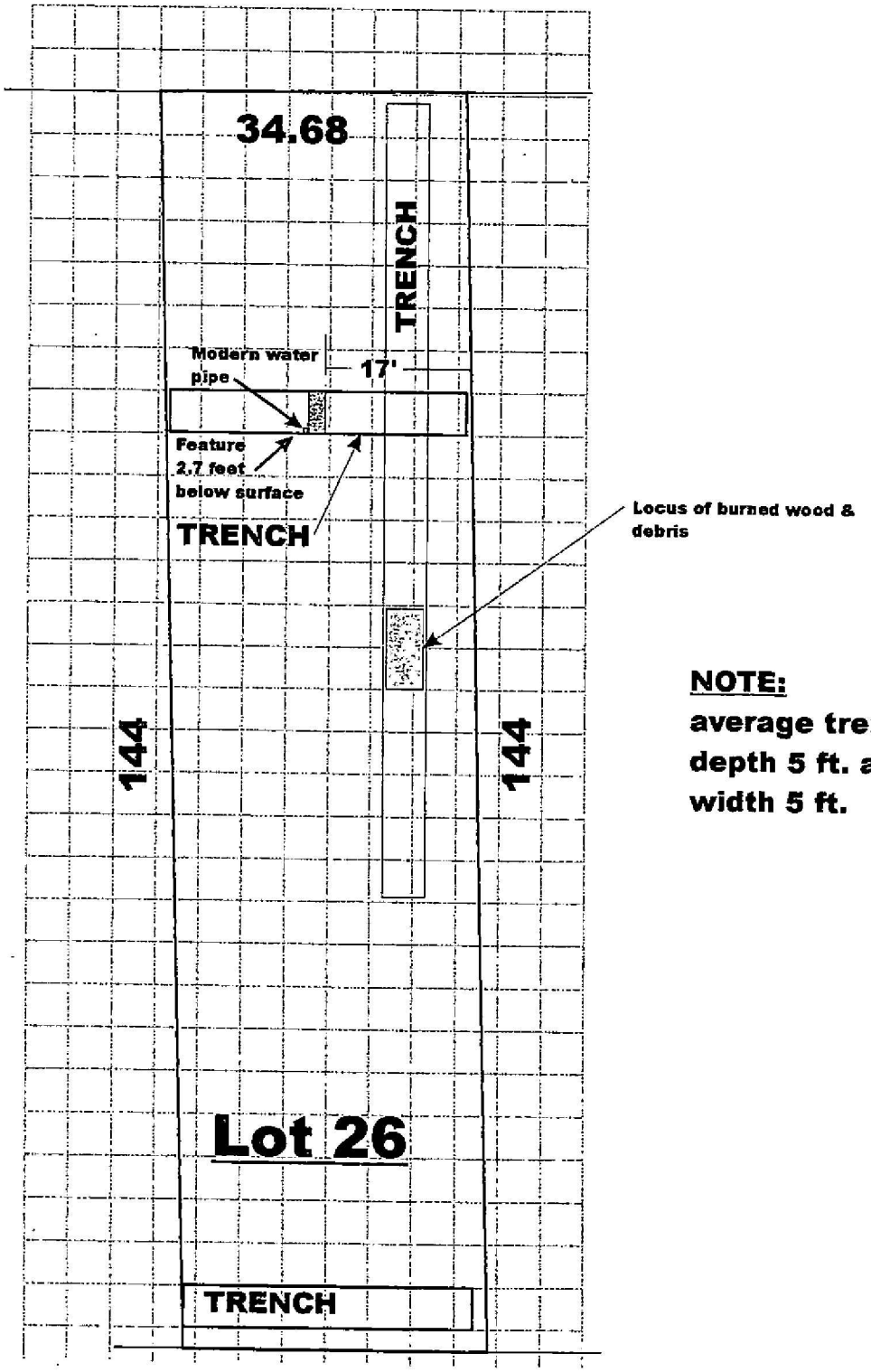
- Shovel Test Pit

SCALE: 1.0 inch = 20 feet

Grid Scale: 5 foot squares
0.25 in. = 5 feet

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE MAP, LOTS 11 AND 13

South Jamaica Urban Renewal Area
Block 10139
Lot 26



NOTE:
average trench depth 5 ft. and width 5 ft.

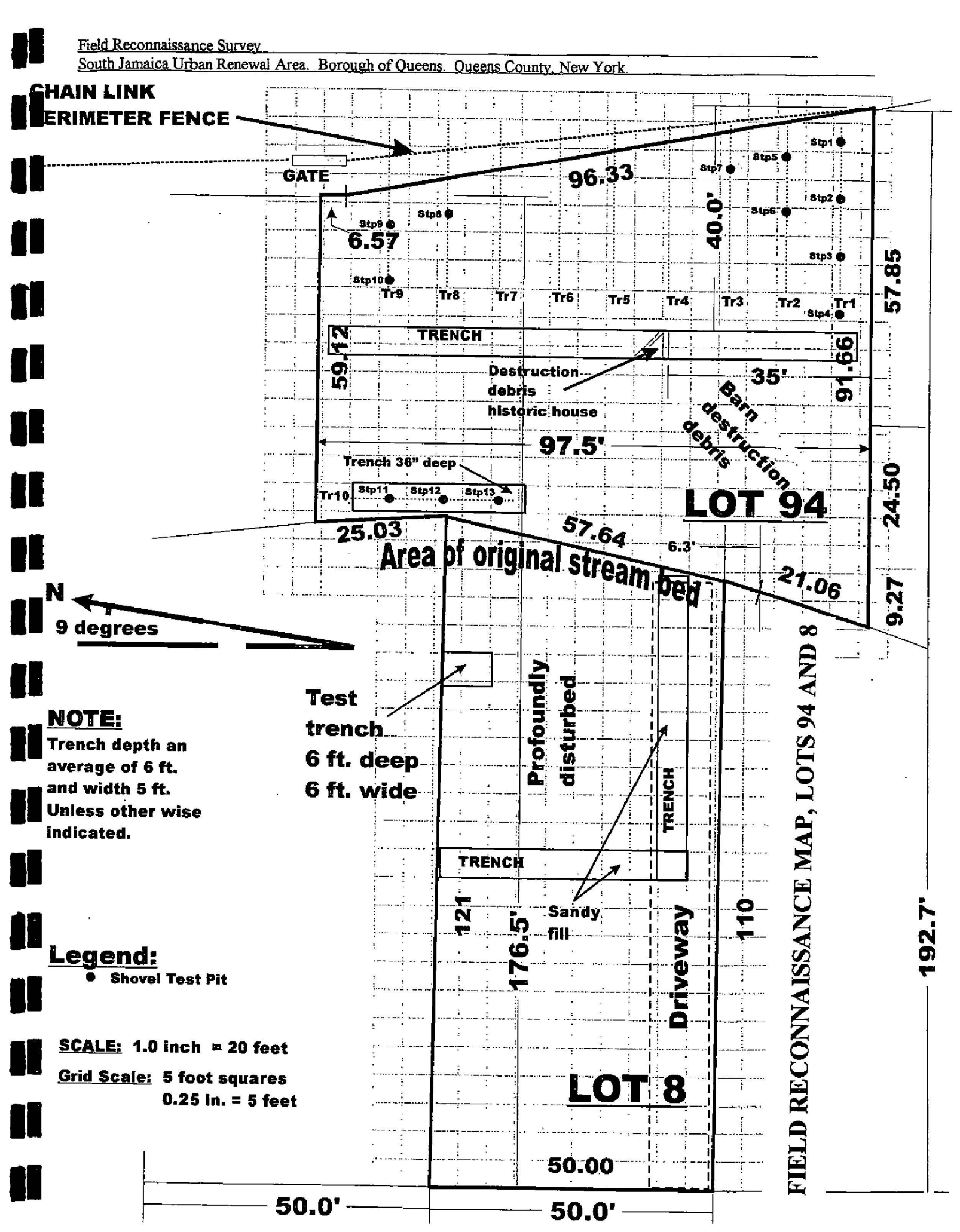
Legend:
- Shovel Test Pit

SCALE: 1.0 inch = 20 feet

Grid Scale: 5 foot squares
0.25 in. = 5 feet

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE MAP, LOT 26

Field Reconnaissance Survey
South Jamaica Urban Renewal Area. Borough of Queens. Queens County, New York



NOTE:
Trench depth an average of 6 ft. and width 5 ft. Unless other wise indicated.

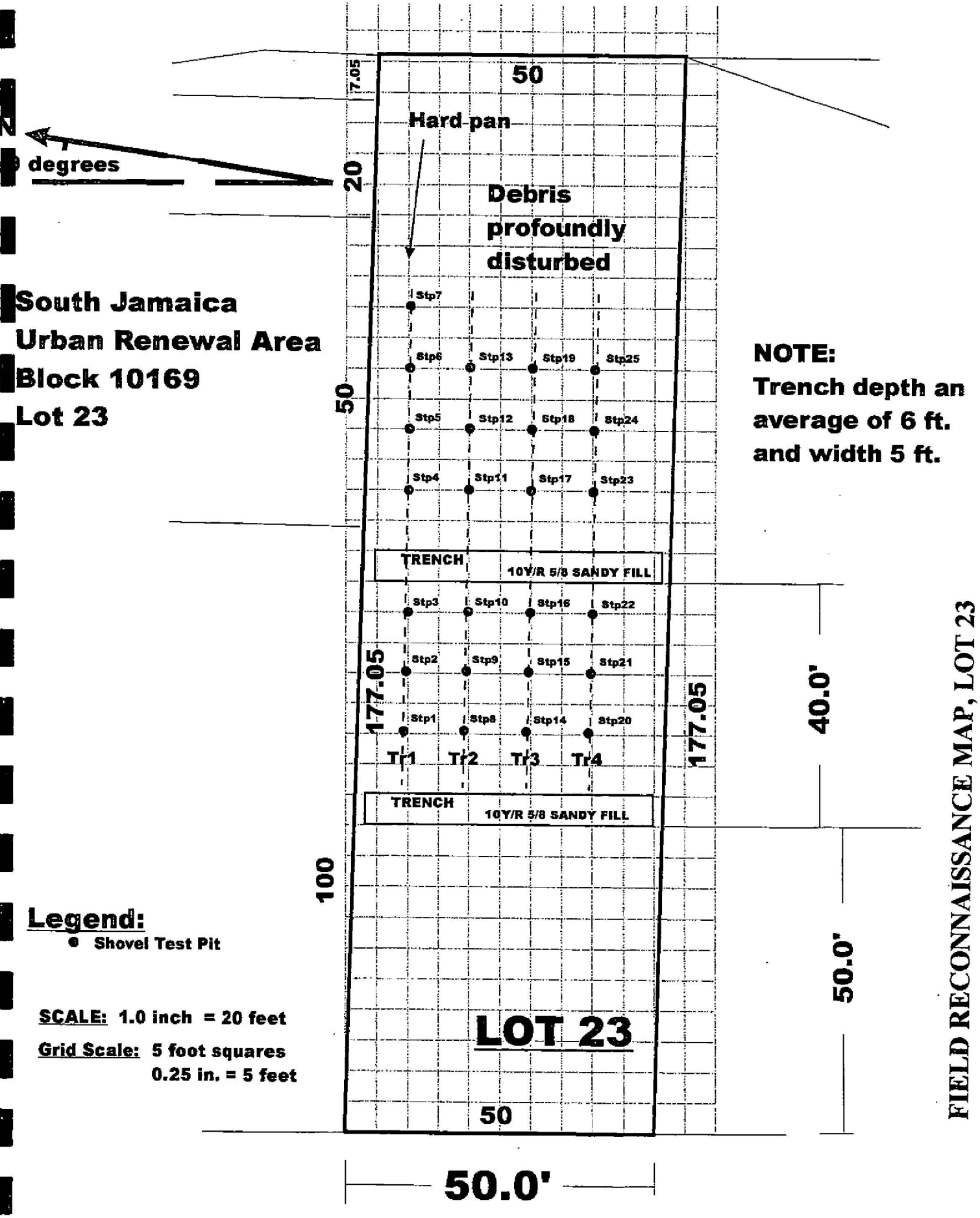
Legend:
- Shovel Test Pit

SCALE: 1.0 inch = 20 feet

Grid Scale: 5 foot squares
0.25 In. = 5 feet

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE MAP, LOTS 94 AND 8

Field Reconnaissance Survey
South Jamaica Urban Renewal Area. Borough of Queens. Queens County, New York.



South Jamaica Urban Renewal Area
Block 10169
Lot 23

NOTE:
Trench depth an average of 6 ft. and width 5 ft.

Legend:
- Shovel Test Pit

SCALE: 1.0 inch = 20 feet

Grid Scale: 5 foot squares
0.25 in. = 5 feet

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE MAP, LOT 23

APPENDIX D

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: View from east to west on Lot 11 showing the elevated surface when compared to adjascent lots. The Principal Investigator observes the opening of Trench # 1.

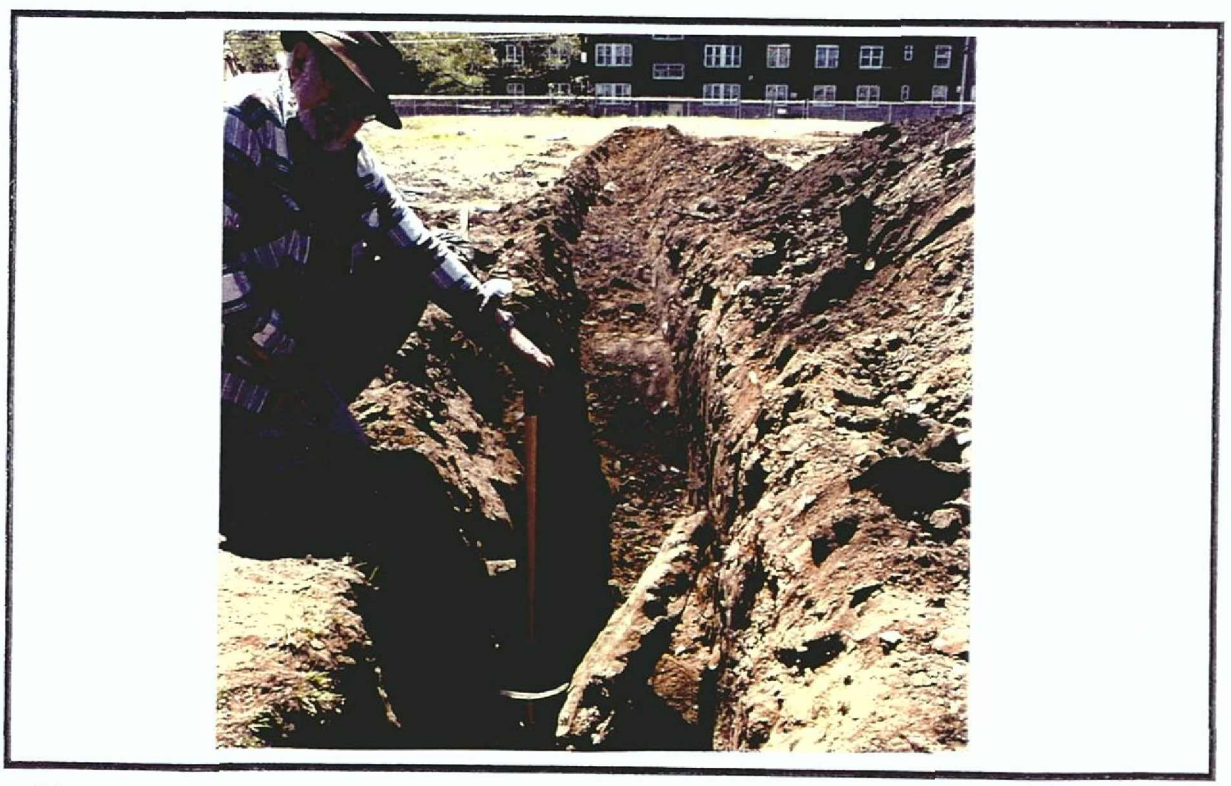


Photo 2: Backhoe trenching on Lot 11 encountered resistance at around 3' below surface. Hand excavation revealed the surface of an asphalt driveway.

Photo 3: Urban soils mixed with destruction debris persisted to the bottom of trenches on Lots 11 and 13 to a depth of up to 10'.

Photo 4: Trenches were excavated in one foot arbitrary levels. Photo 4 shows the opening level of the east-west trench on Lot 13.

Photo 5: Trench #1 on Lots 11 and 13 exhibitd urban soils mixed with demolition debris to 10 feet below surface.

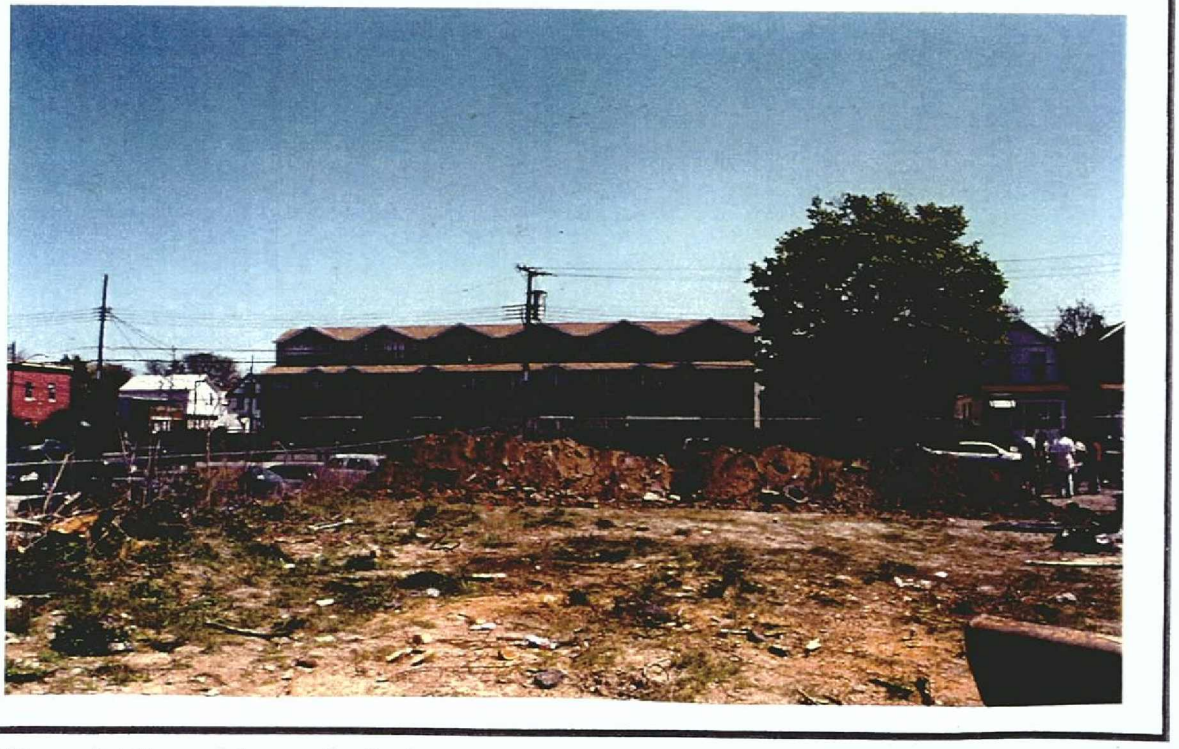


Photo 6: View of the spoil pile from Trench #1 on Lots 11 and 13 prior to backfilling. View looking east.

Photo 7: Backfilling of Trench #1 on Lots 11 and 13.

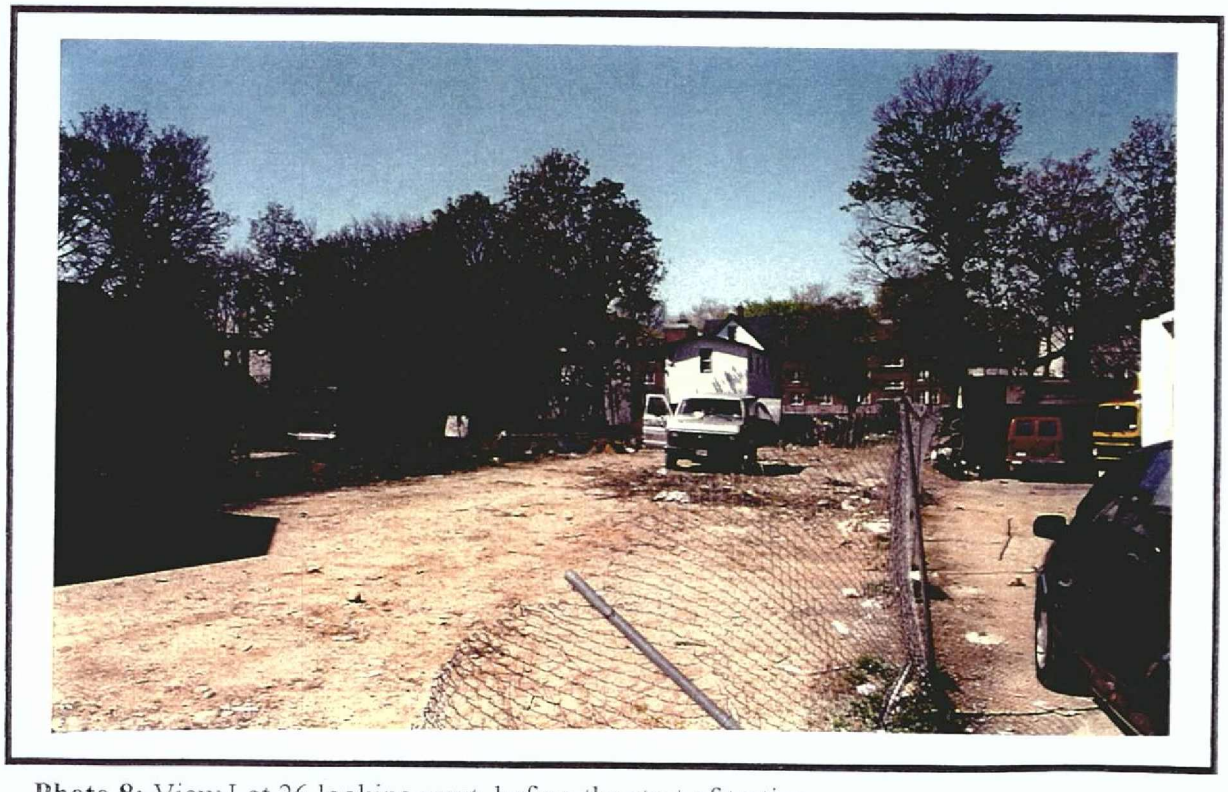


Photo 8: View Lot 26 looking west, before the start of testing.

Photo 9: Although the eastern, streetside boundary of Lot 26 retains its historical elevation, the rear western boundary is covered in an overburden of urban soils and litter to a depth of up to five feet.

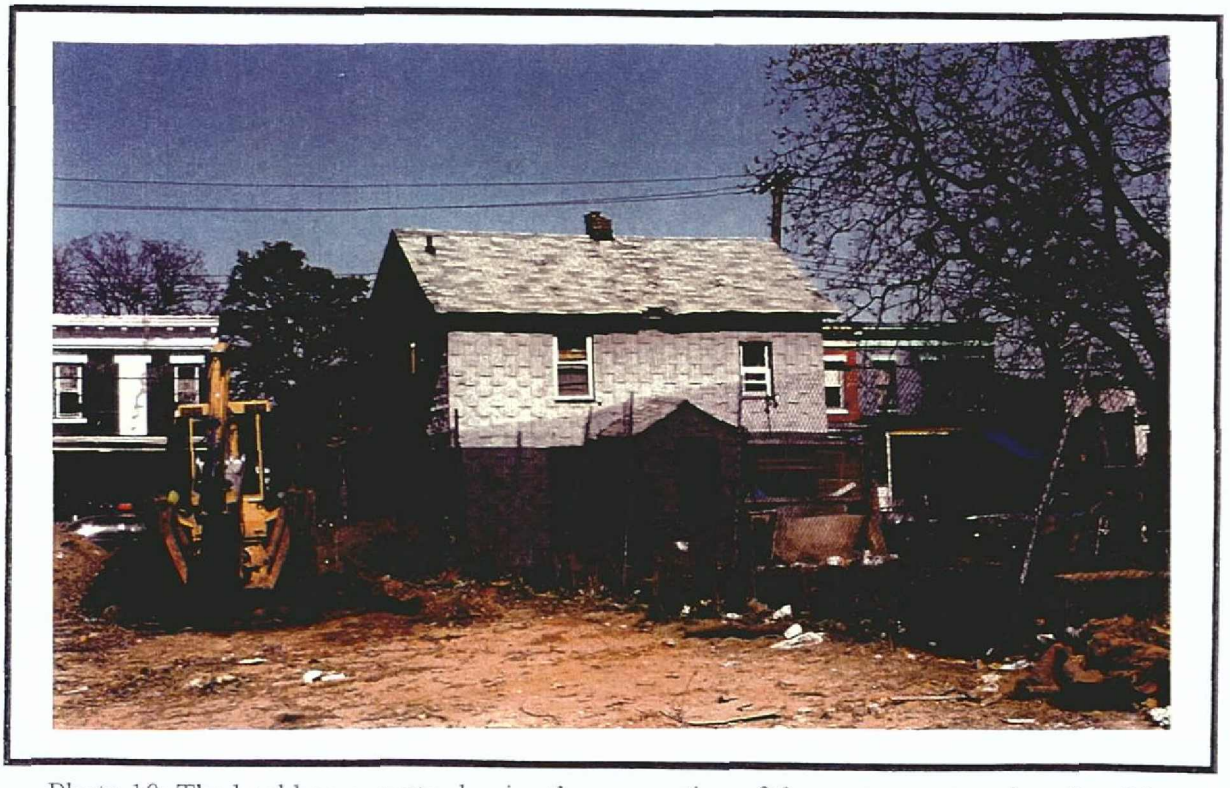


Photo 10: The backhoe operator begins the excavation of the east-west trench on Lot 26.

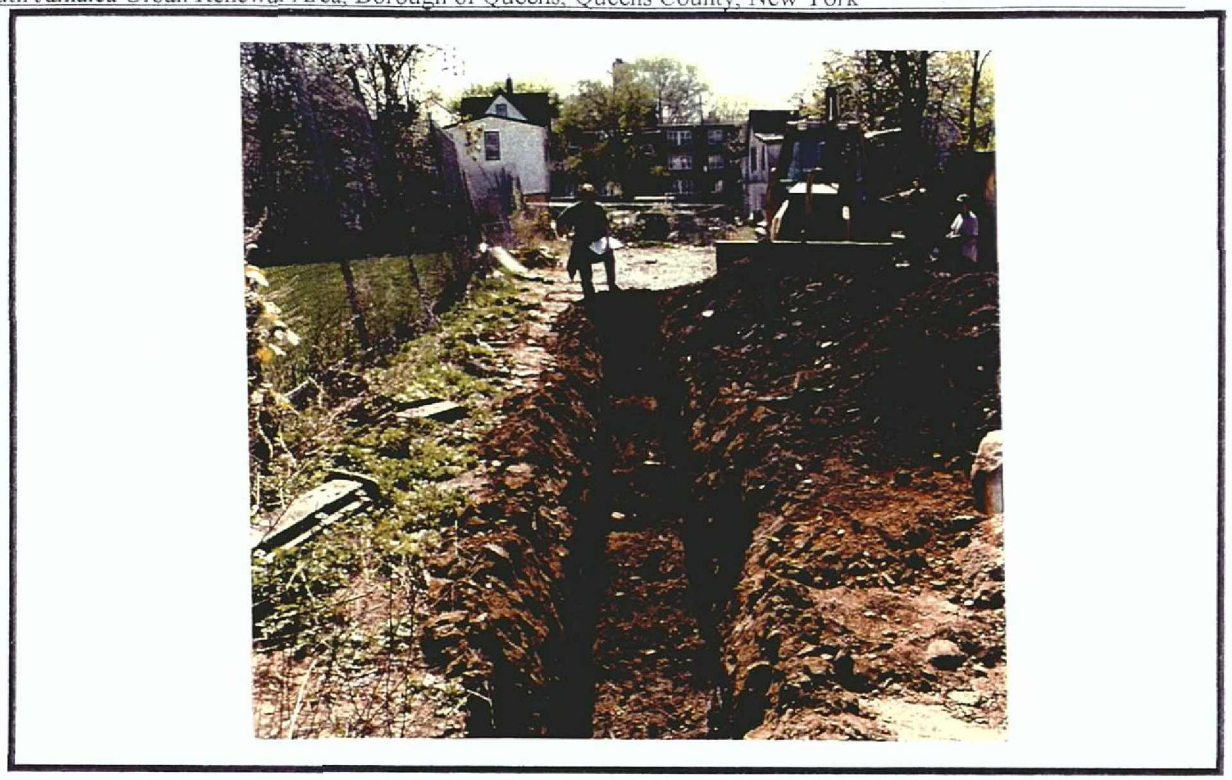


Photo 11: The completed east-west trench revealed a small pocket of burned timber and brick. These materials are visible on the top of the spoil pile in front of the backhoe.

Photo 12: The field crew uncovered a modern brick wall in association with modern clay water pipe.

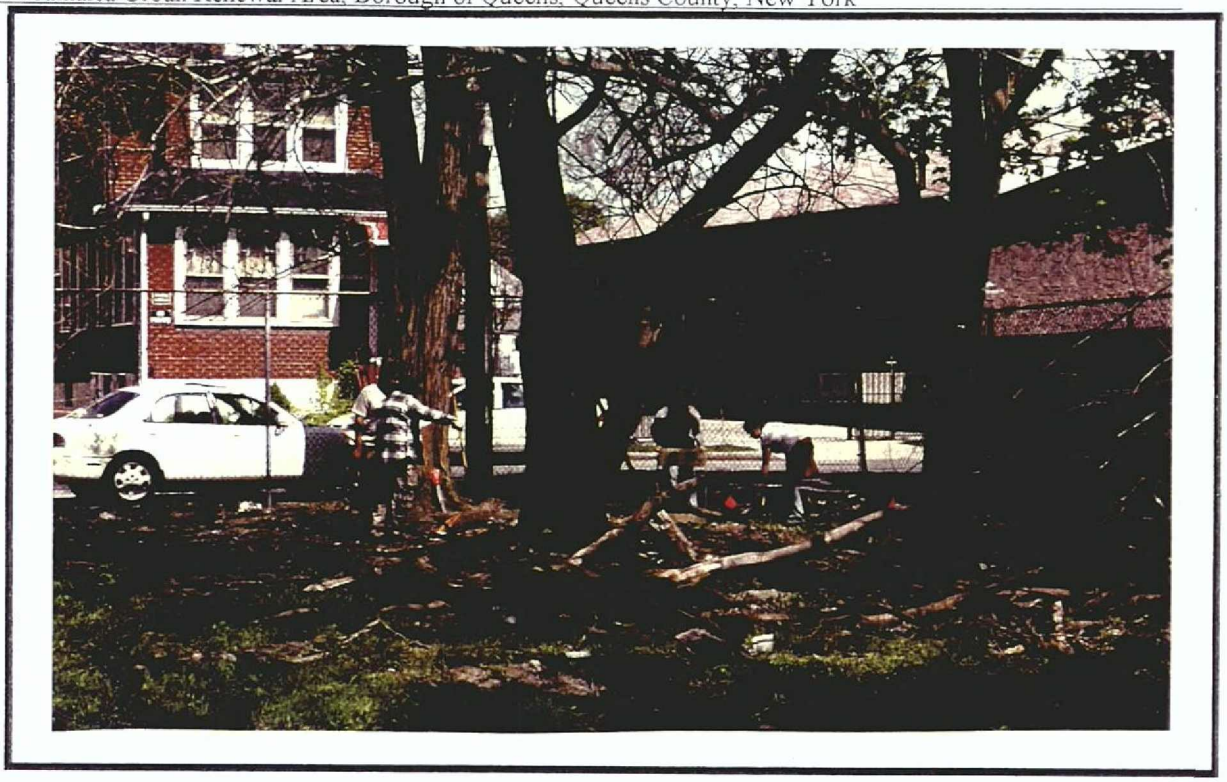


Photo 13: The field crew lays out at 10' interval grid across Lot 94. In areas where possible, shovel tests were excavated along this grid.

Photo 14: A recent barn/outbuilding was demolished on the southwestern quadrant of Lot 94. Photo 14 shows the pit and churned soils on the surface still evident from this destruction episode

Photo 15: At 35' northward along Trench One on Lot 94, a loose and broken section of fieldstone and mortar foundation was encountered. The demolition debris from the historic house was present along approximately 20' of the trench.

Photo 16: A historic streambed once bisected Lots 8 and 94. A shallow trench was excavated at the stream locus, and shovel tests were excavated at the base of the trench in a effort to locate and identify prehistoric remains.

Photo 17: Sections of a concrete driveway are still extant on Lot 8. The driveway once spanned the entire southern border of the lot.

Photo 18: Mechanical trenching on Lot 8 revealed urban soils underlain by soft sandy fill.

Photo 19: Very dark yellow-orange sandy fill was encountered as soon as the backhoe operator broke the surface on Lot 23.

Photo 20: Extremely soft sand filled Lot 23 to a depth of six feet. The dark yellow sand failed to maintain the walls of the test trench.

Photo 21: Backfilling on Lot 23 proceeded rapidly, as the soft sand provided no resistence to the backhoe.

Photo 22: Field Technicians excavate a tight 10' interval grid of shovel tests on Lot 23.

Photo 23: Illegal dumping on Lot 23 has produced large mounds of discarded furniture, lumber and household garbage on the western border. These garbage mounds overlay a jumbled hardpan of urban soils.

Photo 24: The backhoe operator clears a large pile of debris from Lot 23 to allow the field crew to lay out shovel tests at the rear of the lot.